

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

Potential chronic pain patients are identified in a population such as an employer or medical care payer database using a method or computer software product to improve accuracy in identifying potential chronic pain patients, decrease the time required to identify potential chronic pain patient increasing opportunities for early intervention, identify selected potential chronic pain patients based upon preference of stakeholders, and many other benefits. Desired patient indicia including direct medical indicia, indirect medical indicia, and non-medical indicia are selected to serve as independent variables. At least one chronic pain indication is selected to serve as a dependent variable. A chronic pain model is created using the patient indicia and the chronic pain indication. The chronic pain model is applied to the population and potential chronic pain patients are identified by selecting individuals from the population that conform to the chronic pain model. Many different embodiments of the chronic pain patient identification system method and software product are possible.